NOVEMBER, 1788. THE NUMB. 3050.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1788.

On SATURDAY *next, November* 15.
WILL BE PUBLISHED,
By W. WOODHOUSE, Bookseller, Front-street, next door to the Coffee-House---[Price *Eleven Pence*] Number I.
(To be returned, if not approved of)

OF THE CHRISTIAN'S NEW and COMPLETE
FAMILY BIBLE:
Or Universal Library of Divine Knowledge:
Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the HOLY SCRIPTURES,
Containing the Sacred Texts of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA at large:
Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries: Wherein obscure passages are made clear and familiar, seeming contradictions reconciled; mis-translations rectified; important truths confirmed; and Deism and Infidelity fully confuted.
Together with Practical REFLECTIONS on each Chapter, and NOTES, Historical, Chronological, Biographical, Moral and Divine, by those eminent writers, Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Ostervald, &c. &c.
The whole forming a Complete
Body of Christian Divinity,
Calculated to enlighten the Understanding; purify the Heart; promote the Cause of Holiness; and make Men wise unto Salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a a beautiful large New Type, on Fine Demy Paper.
II. The whole will be comprised in Seventy-five numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each.
III. A Number shall be delivered every Saturday Morning, stitched.
IV. Number I. will be published on Saturday Nov. 15th, with which will be given an elegant Frontispiece.---And the subsequent numbers regularly every week till the work is completed.
V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one *gratis.*
VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant Copperplates.
VII. To the last number will be added a List of the Subscribers.
VIII. The following is the size of the Type with which the work will be printed; which is well calculated for the use of Churches.

In the Beginning GOD, &c.

Subscriptions taken in by Messrs. J. Crukshank, T. Seddon, W. Prichard, J. James, T. Dobson, Aitken and Son, Rice and Co. W. Young, Hall and Sellers, F. Bailey, T. Bradford, W. Spotswood, E. Oswald, M. Carey, Robert Patton, C. Buglas, and by the Booksellers in New-York, Baltimore, &c.

To the CHRISTIAN READER.

AS an ardent desire to promote either the temporal or spiritual interest of mankind has ever been held in the highest estimation, the EDITOR of this Work thinks there can be nothing more likely to produce so valuable an end, as the publishing to the world an elegant edition of the Sacred Scriptures, with Notes selected from the most eminent Commentators, viz. Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Ostervald, &c.

The importance of religion requires the earliest habits of morality and virtue; and to inculcate these is the common obligation of mankind. It is the peculiar duty of the parent, the priest, and the preceptor, to addict those under their care to a religious observance of the Sabbath-Day, by an uniform practice of chaste reading and public devotion. For these purposes no book is so well adapted as the BIBLE: It teaches us the great end of our creation. Let every Christian then consult the Scriptures; for therein are contained the words of Eternal Life---They have GOD for their author,---salvation for their end,---and truth, without any mixture of error, for their matter.

The present Edition surpasses most others that have preceded it in Britain. The Notes and Illustrations are spiritualized, and peculiarly instructive. Their merit lies in "steering between the extremes of doctrines seemingly opposite---in passing over terms utterly unintelligible---and in forming a temperate, yet not inconsistent system."

'The study of the Holy Scriptures (says an ancient writer) is 'so much recommended to us by the Scriptures themselves, and 'hath been judged so necessary by holy men in all ages of the 'church, that St. Chrysostom says, "a man cannot be saved, 'unless he be conversant in this spiritual reading." But as the 'neglect of them is very dangerous when men are able to read 'them and have it in their power; so the reading without un'derstanding them must needs be unprofitable. Though a chri'stian can do no more without the Scriptures than an artificer 'without his tools, yet we must acknowledge, that he will make 'but a bad work with them, in many places, unless he be in'structed how to use and apply them to the purposes for which 'they were designed. Whoever therefore shall assist the minds 'of christians, by giving a clear meaning of them, it is certain 'does great service to their souls. For this contributes much to 'the honor of the Holy Scriptures (which want nothing to make 'them reverenced by considerate men, but to be understood) and 'it invites men to the reading them, because it conveys the 'heavenly truths easily and delightfully to their minds.'

For though all the Scriptures are of equal truth, as the words of God; yet many untruths are to be found in them, as uttered by men and devils: therefore all parts are not of equal necessity or weight, and men should be very careful how they read them; for as many wantonly wrest some passages to serve private purposes, and ultimately to their own destruction; so it is to be feared that others, through supineness and negligence, willingly remain ignorant of the most important parts of them; and consequently exclude themselves from every benefit which they might receive therefrom, both in time and eternity.

As the Scriptures are the most valuable of all books, so are they esteemed by the Christian infinitely preferable to all others; by them he is led to fountains of living water; and in all times of difficulty and distress, he has a sure word of promise to lay hold of, which is his greatest support and consolation. And were mankind in general to use those sacred pages aright, they would find them conducive to that solid happiness and peace, which too many are so incessantly seeking after in vain, because they seek it in the creature, and not in the Creator.

There is not a Son of Adam, whatever his condition may be, whether in prosperity or adversity; in temptation or deliverance; in health or sickness; but he may find in this book some balmy comfort to the quieting of the conscience and to the advancement of his salvation. In short, the Holy BIBLE is the great light to our paths; our comfort in affliction; our shield and sword against Satan; the school of wisdom; the testimony of God's favor; and the food and nourishment of our souls.

The Editor entertains no doubt that this will be thought by the Judicious reader, the cheapest as well as most valuable publication ever offered to the American public. 6 w

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, and in good order, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and seat, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mills are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 170 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing 190 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WENT adrift, from the subscriber's, living in Lower Alloway's-creek township, Salem county, on the 26th day of September, 1788, a FISHING-BOAT, about 20 feet keel, rows with four oars, her timbers most of them Sassafras, and her planks are pine, has a large platform to carry a seine on, has a place in her forecastle and afterthwart to step a fore and mainmast, has two iron rings, one in the stem, the other in the stern, had an iron strap on her stern, and is sharp built both fore and aft. Whoever takes up and secures the said BOAT, so as the owners may have her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

‡ EDWARD BRADWAY, JOSEPH HANCOCK.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th of November, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, at *Twelve o'Clock,*

ONE full, undivided Moiety, or equal Half Part of Two Thousand Acres of LAND, (the whole into two equal Parts to be divided) of and in a certain Tract or Parcel of Land; situate, lying and being in the county of Monongalia, in the commonwealth of Virginia; bounded as follows---beginning at two white oaks near Laurel run, where the road crosses to include the head waters of said run, running south 50 degrees west, 410 poles, to a white oak; north 40 degrees west, 820 poles, to a black oak; thence north 82 degrees east 356 poles, to a black oak; south 50 degrees west 265 poles, to a post and white oak stump; south 40 degrees east 600 poles, crossing a run, to the beginning, containing 2000 acres; patented the 27th July, 1786.

4 w. JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

PURSUANT to an act of *General Assembly* of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives for this state in the Congress of the United States:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the *Freemen* of Chester county, qualified to vote for members of Assembly, that an *election* will be held at the several districts of said county, at the same places where the general elections have been hertofore held, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November inst. when and where they are to vote for *Eight persons to represent this state in the Congress of the United States,* at which time and places the Judges, Inspectors and others, officers of the late general election, are notified to attend and take upon themselves their several duties agreeable to law. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this state.

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, November 1, 1788.

West-Chester, October 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 18th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation and Tract of Land, with the improvements, situate in the township of West-Caln, containing or computed to contain 128½ Acres, and one Perch, with the allowance of six per cent. (more or less) bounded by lands of William Davidson, Richard Hope, and others; late the estate of Thomas Hope; taken in execution, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, October 20, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or parcel of Land, with the improvements, situate on the north branch of Brandywine-creek, in the county of Chester, containing 132 Acres, one half Acre and 25 Perches, be the same more or less, bounded by lands now or late of William Branson, Jonathan Wynn, William Brown, Isaac James and others; taken in execution, as the estate late of Richard Robinson and Elizabeth his wife, deceased, and to be sold, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Just Published, and to be Sold by
CHARLES CIST,
In RACE-STREET,
A *German* GRAMMAR:

CONTAINING
The Theory of the Language through all the Parts of Speech.
By *JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR,* M. A.
To which are prefixed RULES for *Pronunciation* and *Spelling.*

PREFACE.

THE German language is much used in this state: It is a language of great compass, energy, expressiveness and variety. These excellences, however, for want of proper helps and due attention, are known but by a few. The study of it is becoming now an object of respect, particularly in this city; not only among the Germans themselves, but others, especially young men of liberal education. For the accommodation of such, this Grammar hath been carefully prepared: It will be found to contain every thing that is essential in BACHMAIR'S GRAMMAR, yet in a more concise form; and consequently may be purchased at a considerably lower price.---The Editor intended it principally for the University of Pennsylvania, where at certain hours, daily, the students are exercised in speaking and writing German. The method adopted in this respect, and the opportunities that may be had constantly in Philadelphia of conversing in the language, rendered it unnecessary to retain in this Book the exercises or practical parts of BACHMAIR. But instead thereof the student will here meet with a number of very necessary rules for pronunciation, spelling, &c. not to be found in the other Grammar.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, at the house of the widow Lesher, in Germantown, on Thursday, the 13th day of November instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, near to Germantown, about six miles from the city of Philadelphia, in Bristol township, that beautiful place, called Rural Felicity; containing 13 acres and 114 perches of excellent land; whereon are erected a one story stone messuage and kitchen, a still-house, a stone spring-house, frame barn, &c. &c. Adjoining lands of Conrad Weaver, James Logan, John Wister, and others. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the property of Elhannan Winchester, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, October 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 14th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. ------ Elliot, a certain Tract of 37 Acres of Land, situate in the township of Lower Merion, bounded by lands of Edward Powell and others; late the estate of William Dewees; seized and taken in execution, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, October 27, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 15th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain Plantation or Tract of 112 Acres of Land, situate in the township of Towamensing, bounded by lands of Harman Bor, Joseph Miller, Christopher Rinewaltz and others; seized and taken in execution, as the property of Samuel Hendrixsen, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, living in Donegall township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, some time in July last, a dark bay MARE, supposed to be 12 years old, marked I. H. on her near fore shoulder, and blind of one eye. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her keeping.

October 20, 1788. † DAVID COOKE.

Southwark, October 9, 1788.

LEFT at the Stable of *John Manderfield,* a grey MARE, supposed to be stolen, about six years old, 15 hands and an half high, carries well, and has a long bob tail. Also a black MARE, with a bald face, 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. The person who left them says his name is Christian Carnes, about 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sandy hair, red complexion, pitted with the small-pox, and lame of one hand; he says he bought the black mare in Philadelphia county, and the grey mare in Berkley county, Virginia. The owner or owners, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. by applying to

† JONATHAN PENROSE.

N. B. If the owner does not come, pay charges and take them away, they will be sold in one month from this date, to pay charges.

WHEREAS my wife Sarah hath committed adultery, and for that cause I am now prosecuting a libel for a divorce from the said Sarah from the bands of matrimony. These are to warn all persons whatsoever from trusting the said Sarah for any cause or thing on my account or credit, as I will pay no debts or demands of her contracting. ‡4w JOHN KNIGHT.

Philadelphia, October 29. 1788.

Deep Run, Bucks County, October 23, 1788.
The SUBSCRIBER purposes to open
A GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
About the first of January next, for teaching the
LATIN *and* GREEK LANGUAGES.

THOSE who shall think proper to commit their children to his tuition, may expect suitable care to be taken of them.

JAMES GRIER.

A ROBBERY.

WAS stolen out of the house of Robert Wilson, of Salem, New-Jersey, in the night of 11th day of this month, October, 1788, a large Silver Tankard, marked S. W. on the bottom; two table Silver Spoons, marked R. W. I. on the shank; and six silver Tea-spoons, marked H. S. on the shank. All Silver-smiths are hereby desired to stop the above articles if offered to them for sale, and secure the person that he or they may be brought to justice, for which they shall be thankfully rewarded, by

ROBERT WILSON.

The American Cotton Manufactory.

To the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts;

The Report of the Committee for Manufactures.

THIS Committee, conſidering that the buſineſs in which they are engaged had attracted the public notice, and that it would be expected ſome account ſhould be given of the progreſs and the preſent ſtate of the inſtitution---in Auguſt laſt began an enquiry into the ſtate of their funds, their ſtock of goods, machines and utenſils; by which they are enabled to lay before you the following ſtatement, and they flatter themſelves it affords a pleaſing proſpect of future ſucceſs. It is now about twelve months ſince this ſociety was formed, and ſubſcriptions were entered into; ſome of which, from various cauſes, have not yet been paid. They therefore ſtate the amount of the ſubſcriptions received to the 23d Auguſt, and ſhew the manner in which the money hath been applied.

Amount of caſh received of contributors when exchanged for ſpecie, - - -	£1327 10 6	
From this deduct for machines, utenſils and fitting up the houſe for the manufactory,	453 10 2	
Which leaves a circulating capital of -	£874 0 4	

With a view to meet one idea of the ſubſcribers, *the employment of the poor*, and to promote the other object of the inſtitution, the Committee purchaſed a quantity of flax, and employed between two and three hundred women in ſpinning linen yarn during the winter and ſpring, and alſo engaged workmen to make a carding engine, and four jennies of 40, 44, 60 and 80 ſpindles for ſpinning of cotton; and as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit the houſe to be fitted up, they were ſet to work. It is unneceſſary to obſerve on the difficulties which occur in ſo arduous an undertaking, as attempting to eſtabliſh manufactures in a country not much acquainted with them, ſuch as finding artiſts and making machines without models (or but imperfect ones.) The Committee have further had various obſtructions thrown in their way by foreign agents, of whom you have already been informed. From theſe cauſes it happened that it was the 12th of April before the firſt loom was ſet to work: the number has been ſince increaſed to twenty-ſix, and in them have been wrought the following goods, to Auguſt 23d.

Of Jeans, -	2959 1 2 yards
Corduroys, -	197 1-2
Fœderal Rib, -	67
Beaver Fuſtian, -	57
Plain Cottons, -	1567 1 2
Linen, - -	925
Tow Linen, -	1337 1-2
	7111 yards.

Beſides in the looms 200 yards of Jeans, Corduroys, Cottons and Linen; out of which manufactured goods they had ſold at that time, of jeans, dyed cottons, cotton and linen yarn, fine and tow linen, &c. to the amount of £448 5 11 1-2; beſides which, in order to ſhew the ſtate of the factory to the 23d of Auguſt in a clearer light, they ſubjoin the following ſtatement of the ſtock account.

STOCK.

Dr.	To Caſh, - -	£1327 10 6	1-2
	To debts due ſundry perſons, -	375 9 0	
	To profit, - - - -	72 4 9	1-2
		£1775 4 4	
Cr.	By utenſils, &c. - -	£453 10 2	
	Goods on hand and at the bleachers and printers, - - -	732 14 11	
	Materials and linen yarn on hand,	550 2 6	
	Outſtanding debts, - -	38 16 9	
		£1775 4 4	

In addition to the enumerated articles manufactured to the 23d Auguſt, we annex the following to November 1ſt.

Jeans, -	759 1-2 yards
Corduroys, -	382 1-2
Flower'd Cotton, -	39
Cottons, -	2095
Flax Linens, -	123
Tow ditto, -	494
Bird Eye, -	123
	4086 yards

And about 240 yards different kinds of goods now in the looms, the whole amounting to 11367 yards, and there has alſo been manufactured by the twiſting mill about 185 lbs. of plain, coloured, and knitting thread: ſince the 1ſt of Auguſt alſo, 190 yards cottons have been printed; and it may be obſerved that the want of proper bleach yards, and the difficulty of procuring perſons well ſkilled in bleaching, contributed to prevent the quantity being printed which was intended.

The committee have now laid before you a ſtatement of their proceedings, and might adduce many arguments to prove the propriety and indeed the neceſſity of giving every encouragement to eſtabliſh this valuable branch of internal trade; but they apprehend that the motives which gave birth to the aſſociation have not loſt their energy, either from the reſult of theſe experiments or the proſpect of future ſucceſs: and they do not heſitate to add, that every view of the ſubject fully proves the peculiar importance of *the cotton manufactory* to this country, and the poſſibility (with proper exertions) of giving it a permanency, which they doubt not will prove a ſource both of private and public wealth. Impreſſed with thoſe ſentiments, and feeling ſenſibly our late dependance on foreign nations for many of the moſt uſeful articles in life, it is certain, that unleſs there are great exertions of virtue and induſtry, we muſt ſtill remain in the ſame diſadvantageous ſituation; whilſt on the other hand, if we purſue the plan of eſtabliſhing manufactures among ourſelves, we thereby open an extenſive field of employment for perſons of almoſt every deſcription.

SAMUEL WETHERELL, jun.
Chairman, pro tem.

THE Committee of the Board of Managers of the Pennſylvania Society of Arts and Manufactures, to whom was referred the above report of the manufacturing committee concerning their tranſactions and the preſent ſtate of the factory, having conferred with thoſe gentlemen, and fully inveſted and conſidered the ſubject, deem it their duty to offer the following facts, and remarks thereon, with a view to public information.

In the latter part of the year 1787, the Society had obtained ſubſcriptions to an amount ſufficient to enable them to open a factory. The general wiſh of the manufacturing committee, at that time, was to obtain ſome of thoſe machines, which, by a ſubſtitution for manual labor, enable the moſt agricultural counties to manufacture to very great advantage; but as nothing of that kind could be then obtained, and as the approaching winter made the employment of the poor a great object, and further, as the latter was deemed by many one of the principal ends to be obtained by a public factory, they determined to purchaſe a quantity of flax, which they dealt out for ſpinning to between two and three hundred women. The manufacturing committee were of opinion, that little profit could be expected from making linen, flax being worth at that time 10d 1-2 per pound, and they had then no demand for linen yarn for any other fabric. Thus circumſtanced, a large quantity of linen yarn was ſpun of flax, which coſt from 9d to 10d 1-2 per lb. and for ſome parcels even 11d was paid. Out of this thread 2940 yards of linen were made, without much expectation of profit, and a ſufficient quantity remained to make the chain of near 16000 yards of plain cottons, fuſtians, jeans and corduroys; of which however but little more than half that quantity is yet manufactured. From the zeal and activity of the members of the Society, meaſures were at length taken on to obtain two complete machines, one for carding raw cotton, and the other (known by the name of a Jenny) for ſpinning cotton yarn. Animated by this acquiſition, the manufacturing committee were enabled (on the 12th April, 1788) to begin the manufacture of jeans, cottons and fuſtians, which were very ſubſtantial and good, and were eagerly bought up at the ſame prices as the foreign by people of various circumſtances and ſituations in life, until the want of demand for ſummer cloathing put a ſtop to the ſale for the preſent year. The committee, however, being unable to procure ſome neceſſary implements for cutting and finiſhing winter cotton goods, ſuch as corduroys, thickſetts and velverets, have been obliged, contrary to their wiſhes and the evident intereſt of the ſubſcribers, to continue the manufacture of ſummer articles, when they ſhould have been preparing for the winter demand, and have therefore only wove 749 yards of fœderal rib and corduroys, and theſe were all unfiniſhed on the 20th of September, for want of the implements mentioned above.

By the ſtatement of the ſtock or manufacturing fund on the 23d of Auguſt, a profit appears of £72 4 9 1-2, though the goods ſold amounted to no more than £448 5 11 1-2. Your committee find from a careful examination, that the then remaining goods might be expected to yield a profit alſo; but they think it beſt and ſafeſt to form their eſtimate upon the whole value of the manufactures made at that period. They remark then that goods made in the factory up to Auguſt 23d, to the amount of £732 14 11, have yielded a profit of £72 4 9 1-2 clear of all expences, that is 10 per cent. in four months, or 10 per cent. upon each operation: for from temporary difficulties, of which ſome have been mentioned and others are yet to be ſtated, there have not been ſales to the amount of the little ſum of circulating money with which the committee commenced their buſineſs, though four, five or even ſix operations might be performed in a year. Thus it appears, that this new and untried buſineſs has, in the firſt eſſay of an inexperienced but a judicious committee, produced a profit at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the active capital.

A variety of obvious circumſtances, attending this experiment, concur to render the proſpects of the cotton manufacture much more encouraging than it is proved to be by the profit abovementioned. The price given for flax was from 9d to 10d 1-2. and it may now be purchaſed of a good quality, of the remains of laſt year's crop, at 7d. The attention paid this ſeaſon to the cultivation of that article affords every reaſon to expect it will be bought at 6d. half penny, and lower in future years. Already then has *half* the raw materials fallen as 150 to 100. the chain of all the goods having been hitherto made of linen yarn. The cotton that has been worked up, coſt on a medium 2ſ7 three farthings per lb. and it may now be procured at 2ſ. to 2ſ3, a reduction of price that could hardly have been hoped for, conſidering the many reſtraints laid by foreign nations on the exportation of that article. The ſouthern ſtates, which have begun the cultivation of cotton, will keep it at a reaſonable price, ſhould it ſucceed there, and of this there remains very little doubt. Dying and calendring heretofore coſt 4d. per. yard, but theſe probably will be done hereafter on much lower terms. Spinning and weaving have been more expenſive than they will be in future, for the factory being partly to employ the poor, the manufacturing Committee were leſs particular about wages than a perſon would be, who ſhould carry on the buſineſs as his private occupation. It will be proper to inform the board that many more ſpinners and weavers offered than could be then employed in the factory.

It is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that more œconomy of day-labor, and leſs waſte of raw materials, would take place in a private manufactory than in this public one, when it is remembered, that each member of the manufacturing committee had a ſeparate private buſineſs to purſue. This circumſtance led to the employment of a perſon to attend the ſales of the goods at conſtant wages, which, if the manufacturer did it himſelf, would leave an addition to his profit, or if the factory was ten times as great, that buſineſs might be done by one perſon. The Philadelphia goods conſiderably exceeded Britiſh articles of the ſame kind in weight, ſo that a great ſaving might be made in the quantity of the raw materials uſed. In the mean time they muſt be conſidered by every reflecting conſumer as really worth more money than European goods of the ſame fineneſs, for that which is heavieſt will be proportionally ſubſtantial and laſting. The price of labor having been heretofore a juſt objection to manufacturing in the United States, it is evident that the acquiſition of machines muſt be a capital advantage. As they have been found to yield ſo handſome a profit on ſo ſmall a ſcale, and where the manufacture is one half of linen yarn, which the machines do not make, ſo it is very certain that *more extenſive machines*, moved by horſes or water, and a *cotton chain*, as well as a cotton filling, muſt encreaſe the manufacturer's profit exceedingly; and the ſaving of manual labor being the great object, your committee conſider theſe two circumſtances as worthy of the moſt particular notice, and that they ſhould always be kept in remembrance. Water machines have been found beſt adapted to making the cotton chain, but until they ſhall be obtained, cotton yarn fit for warp, it is believed, may be imported to yield a profit directly from India, and thus may manufactures be rendered in another inſtance advantageous to foreign commerce. As the European companies carefully avoid the importation of cotton yarn, the American merchants will have no rivals in the purchaſe of that article, which is much more compact, according to its value, than china ware, bohea teas, and ſome other India goods. The American ſhips from India proper, having abundance of room, may bring it with great convenience.

The want of one implement, called the *burner*, to finiſh the jeans, prevented their appearing as fine as they really were, and probably occaſioned a diminution of the price. This being now obtained, the manufacture will bring its real value, and better ſuſtain a compariſon with imported goods. Should any private perſon or company eſtabliſh a cotton manufactory, ſeveral advantages would be gained in the preſent ſtate of things beſides the reduction of flax, cotton, fuel, proviſions, rents and labour. The carding machine, for inſtance, which coſt 100l. may now be obtained for 60l. or leſs. A Jenny of 80 ſpindles, which coſt the ſociety 28l. can now be procured for 15l. and ſo of ſmaller implements and utenſils. Weavers might be got from the country on more moderate terms, and new hands, who may emigrate, perhaps ſtill lower. An evident loſs of money aroſe from the want of a proper bleach yard---a difficulty that cannot long continue. The workmen, except two, were unſkilled in the cotton branch, and though linen weavers become excellent weavers of cotton goods, yet it took ſome part of the time between April and Auguſt, and occaſioned ſome expence to inſtruct them. Moſt of the ſpinners with the machines had much to learn and little means of inſtruction, whereas any number may now be taught. The factory was in a remote place, the beſt that offered to make the experiment; but a private manufacturer, when making a permanent eſtabliſhment, would chuſe a ſituation in which his goods would ſell quickly and to the beſt advantage.

Your committee, being anxious to aſcertain the real profits on the cotton manufacture, and wiſhing to check their eſtimate by every method in their power, requeſted of two of the moſt experienced members of the manufacturing committee (long uſed to the cotton buſineſs) an accurate calculation of the expence of making a given quantity of olive coloured jean with a linen chain. This was accordingly done by each without any communication between them, and the particulars were minutely ſet down. Flax was rated at 7d. and cotton at 2s. 3d. per pound, weaving at 7d. per yard, dying and calendring at 4d. &c. The reſult of one eſtimate was 2s. 5d. and of the other 2s. 4½ per yard for olive coloured jean, equal in appearance to the Britiſh quality, which was ſold in the piece at 3s. 3d. per yard laſt ſummer. It muſt be obſerved that the American goods, on which the calculation was made, are above half an inch wider and much heavier than the imported, and that the rates of labour and prices of the raw materials were fixed on a medium rather higher than they would prove to a careful manufacturer. This fact muſt give very great ſatisfaction, as it confirms the truth of thoſe conſequences which have been drawn from the foregoing inveſtigation.

Your committee, having carefully examined into every part of this buſineſs, and thus fully ſtated to the board the facts and obſervations that occurred to them, impreſſed with the cleareſt conviction of the importance of the cotton branch, beg leave to recommend in the ſtrongeſt terms, the proſecution of this manufacture by freſh ſubſcriptions, until a knowledge and due ſenſe of its value ſhall induce ſome proper perſons, either citizens or foreigners, to undertake the buſineſs.

GEORGE CLYMER,
TENCH COXE.

The above report being read and approved, was ordered for publication.

JOS. B. M'KEAN, Secretary.

[All the printers in the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.]

TO BE SOLD,
An elegant well finiſhed
CHARIOT,
With HARNESS for two Horſes.
Apply to —— PENMAN, Coach-maker,
in Cheſnut-Street. c. t. f.

William Cavenough,
Notary Public and Conveyancer,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Harp and Crown Inn,
DRAWS, AT A MODERATE CHARGE,
DEEDS, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Aſſignments Charterparties, Compoſitions of Creditors, Copartnerſhips, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Petitions, Wills, Proteſts, and all other Inſtruments in Writing, with care, accuracy and diſpatch.
November 3, 1788.

Intelligence and Broker's-Office,
November 3, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers have opened an intelligence and broker's-office in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where they buy and ſell certificates and paper money of every denomination, bills of exchange on England, Holland, France, &c. bank ſtock, and all other kinds of transferable property.

They diſcount bills and notes. Procure caſh immediately on approved notes, or any kind of depoſits.

Country people and others may be accommodated with the exact ſums in certificates and ſtate money wich they may want for the land office; alſo may have their warrants carried through on moderate terms.

Perſons wanting to purchaſe or ſell any kind of goods, lands, farms, lots or houſes, horſes and carriages of any ſort, may regiſter their buſineſs in ſaid office, and have the earlieſt notice of the higheſt price, or of thoſe who want to purchaſe or ſell.

Book-keepers, clerks, ſchoolmaſters (deſirous to ſettle in the country) barkeepers, hoſtlers, gentlemens ſervants, waiters, tradeſmen of every profeſſion, wet and dry nurſes, houſekeepers, ſeamſtreſſes, chamber and kitchen maids, men and women cooks, ſervant boys and girls, may hear of employments, and employers be furniſhed with any of the above deſcription.

Thoſe who have houſes, rooms, lodgings or boarding to let, may hear of perſons wanting ſuch; and thoſe who want ſuch, may be ſupplied by applying at ſaid office.

All applicants relative to employmets, are to pay down one-eighth of a dollar on their names being regiſtered, and as much more, when ſerved according to their deſire.

It is neceſſary that thoſe who apply for employment produce their characters in writing.

Every tranſaction will be kept ſecret if required.

The utility of a general intelligence-office has been ſo manifeſt as to induce the preſent undertakers to hope for the encouragement of the public, eſpecially as they are determined to pay the ſtricteſt attention to the commands of their employers, and to render the office as uſeful as poſſible.

4 w CAVENOUGH & HART.

Wanted to purchaſe for a term of years, a healthy negroe or mulatto woman, between 18 and 30 years of age. Enquire at the intelligence-office. The caſh will be paid down.

To be Sold, or exchanged for Property in or near the city of Philadelphia,
A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL,

ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip and county of Montgomery, both on a never failing ſtream of water, within half a mile of the Gulph mill, the dam and banks are well ſecured. The Griſt-mill is double geared, has one pair of French burrs and one pair of country ſtones, three boulting cheſts, two of the boulting cloths new, being put on within theſe three months, is in good repair and fitted for making ſuperfine flour, in a good neighbourhood for getting wheat, as well as procuring what may come down Schuylkill, being but half a mile from it. The Saw-mill is in good order, almoſt new, and may be worked to profit.

Appertaining thereto are about 24 acres of land, conſiſting of two apple orchards of grafted fruit, one of 100, the other of 150 trees, 8 or 9 acres of excellent meadow, a garden pailed in, and 4 or 5 acres of woodland. On this plantation are a dwelling-houſe, a ſtone barn 30 by 40 feet, ſhingled with cedar and fitted with mows, will conveniently ſtable 6 cows and 8 horſes, has a good threſhing floor, and will hold near 20 tons of hay. There are likewiſe a ſtone cave, with a ſmoak-houſe at top and a cooper's ſhop. For terms of ſale apply to *Thomas Kinſey*, on the premiſes, or to *Samuel Robeſon*, in Vine near Front-ſtreet.

N. B. If the mills, &c. are not ſold before the 20th of January next, they will be let.

November 12, 1788. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 4th of November inſt. an apprentice lad, named *William Fair*, 21 years of age. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Sixpence* reward, WILLIAM ANDERSON.

BOSTON, October 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in New-York to his friend in this town, dated October 23.

"Anti-fœderaliſm, which once held ſuch abſolute dominion over the minds of ſome of our citizens, loſes ground daily; in ſhort, very few real Americans pretend to advocate its cauſe; it is true, there are ſome who fooliſhly aſſert that the new Conſtitution will not be eſtabliſhed yet without bloodſhed; but all ſuch meet with the ſmile of contempt from every honeſt man.

"I am well aſſured, that in almoſt every ſtate where the new ſyſtem of government met with oppoſition at firſt, that that oppoſition has dwindled almoſt to a mere cypher, and fœderal light illumines the mind of almoſt every free born ſon of America.

"Happy, thrice happy will theſe United States yet be in the enjoyment of every civil and religious bleſſing, under the adminiſtration of a government calculated to eſtabliſh and ſecure the deareſt rights of man.

"I anticipate with tranſport the good effects which MUST follow the progreſſion of fœderal laws and regulations, and look forward with that pleaſure which words cannot expreſs, to the period when the glory of our country will vie with the moſt celebrated nations of ancient or modern date; true glory may ſhe ſoon poſſeſs, and may it *travel with the ſun, and expire with the ſkies.*"

His excellency the governor, with advice of council, has been pleaſed to appoint Thurſday, the 27th of November next, to be obſerved as a day of public *Thankſgiving*, throughout this commonwealth.

The general Aſſembly of Connecticut have fixed on the 10th day of November next for the freemen of that ſtate to meet, to effect an election of fœderal repreſentatives.

LANCASTER, November 3.

At a conference from the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, for the purpoſe of recommending eight ſuitable perſons to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, and ten perſons as Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States:

George Gray, Eſquire, in the Chair.

PRESENT.

City of Philadelphia, James Wilſon, George Latimer.
County of Philadelphia, Enoch Edwards, George Gray.
Bucks County, John Barclay, William Dean.
Cheſter County, John Hannum, Thomas Bull.
Lancaſter County, Edward Hand, Robert Coleman.
York County, William Crawford, Henry Miller.
Cumberland County, George Gibſon, Thomas Duncan.
Berks County, James Collins, Peter Filbert.
Northampton County, John Arndt, Peter Rhoads.
Bedford County, Hugh Barclay.
Northumberland County, William Wilſon, Charles Smith.
For the Counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Allegany, James O'Harra, John Wilkins, jun.
Franklin County, Edward Crawford, Jeremiah Talbot.
Montgomery County, James Morris, James Vaux.
Dauphin County, John Joſeph Henry, John Cloninger.
Huntingdon County, Andrew Henderſon.
Note, The County of Luzerne not repreſented.

It was unanimouſly reſolved that the following gentlemen, viz. Thomas Hartley, Henry Wynkoop, Stephen Chambers, John Alliſon, George Clymer, Thomas Scott, Thomas Fitzſimons and Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſquires, be recommended to be choſen as the Repreſentatives of the citizens of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States.

It was alſo reſolved that the following gentlemen, viz. James Wilſon, Collinſon Read, Lawrence Keen, John Arndt, Edward Hand, James O'Harra, Samuel Potts, George Gibſon, David Grier and Alexander Graydon, Eſquires, be recommended to be choſen Electors of a Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

Signed, GEORGE GRAY, Chairman.
Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 12.*

Ruſſia Sheeting, ſays a correſpondent, is now well imitated by the weavers of Great Britain. As this is a coarſe ſtrong linen of general conſumption, it might be well to take it as a model in America alſo. Our linen manufactures ſhould begin to take a regular appearance, as they are really conſiderable in quantity. Coverlets and carpets of a large tow thread, or of tow and wool mixed, are made here, of a very good quality and pleaſing appearance. Tow is much leſs valuable than wool, and reſiſts the moth, which is a circumſtance worth attention. Twine, bed-cords, window-lines, lead and deepſea-lines, with many other articles of that nature, are imported from foreign countries into the ſouthern ſtates, and ſometimes into the middle and northern. The New-England towns, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and Charleſton, might ſupply the United States with the greateſt eaſe. As it is found taylors threads can be made much lower than they can be imported, the above articles muſt ſucceed whenever attempted.

Our country friends are informed, that cotton yarn made by the jennies may be had at the factory at a dollar per pound, of a quality which will coſt them ten ſhillings if made by hand. The good women in the country will therefore find it their intereſt to ſpin only woolen and linen yarn, and buy their cotton yarn. The ſtocking weavers may help their buſineſs too by buying there.

People from Niagara report, that the Emigrants to that place have flocked thither in ſuch numbers that they have been reduced to the neceſſity of eating horſe fleſh. Strange infatuation, when there are millions of acres of choice land on Hudſons and the Mohawk rivers, Delaware, Suſquehanna, &c. from which navigation to a good market offers, and where mills, ſtores, ſchools, places of worſhip, &c. are eſtabliſhed, and others building every ſeaſon.

No article of manufacture, ſays a correſpondent, promiſes a more certain profit than common queens ware and ſtone ware. The breaking and charges of importation upon theſe articles (of ſo cheap a firſt coſt, and of which a great part is hollow) give great room for profit to thoſe who may make them here. Lots for works, coal, wood, and proviſions may be got here in any quantity, at currency for ſterling. The proper clay, it is not doubted, is to be found in many parts of America—and it is ſuppoſed it has been already diſcovered below New-Caſtle, on the weſt banks of Delaware, and on the eaſt end of Long-Iſland. Coal could be got at both thoſe places for nine-pence ſterling, or one ſixth of a dollar per buſhel, and wood on very low terms.

The diſpoſitions diſcovered by the legiſlature of Virginia are recommended to the notice of the friends of the fœderal conſtitution in this ſtate and elſewhere. There appears a warm unfriendly ſpirit againſt the conſtitution in a conſiderable part of that honorable body. The propriety of a firm, ſteady conduct on the part of the fœderal intereſt, and a conciliating temper among one another, with a diſpoſition to put by every conſideration that may poſſibly interrupt the preſent harmony, is obviouſly neceſſary to our political ſalvation. This caution ſeems the more neceſſary as it is ſaid that overtures (with inſidious intentions) have been made by the opponents of the conſtitution to a numerous and reſpectable body of its friends, with a view to diſtract and divide. It is not doubted, however, that the prudence and good ſenſe of that valuable body of men to whom this matter has been thrown out, will be ſufficient to ſave them and the conſtitution from the dangers of theſe artful contrivances.

Our city markets are on a medium lower at this early part of the ſeaſon than they were from 1770 to 1775—and the proviſions, both animal and vegetable, are of a much ſuperior quality, from the improvements in huſbandry introduced ſince the peace.

A correſpondent informs us, that there is no doubt that the yellow bearded wheat will prevent the injuries which began to be felt in Pennſylvania from the Heſſian-Fly.

It is very remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that ſix of the repreſentatives fixed upon by the conferees at Lancaſter were members of the late ſtate convention, and the remaining two members of the fœderal convention. Theſe men of courſe muſt know the conſtruction of every part of the government. They have heard it diſcuſſed with abilities, and ſeveral of them have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in defending it. It will be impoſſible to ſurpriſe theſe men by *ſide motions*, or manœuvres for alterations—*falſely* called amendments. Moſt of theſe gentlemen are ſo well known thro' every part of the ſtate, that nothing need be ſaid to recommend them. It will be ſufficient only to add in favor of Colonel Scott and Colonel Alliſon, who live at a diſtance from us, that they are both reſpectable and enlightened country gentlemen, of conſiderable experience in public affairs, and tied to the ſtate by birth, by numerous families of children, and by clear and independent property. Mr. Scott diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a plain, ſenſible ſpeech, which threw light upon a difficult ſubject, upon the opening of the buſineſs of the ſtate convention, and Colonel Alliſon's name is upon record, for ſeconding the judicious and well timed motion of the Hon. Mr. M'Kean, for adopting by *one* vote the *whole* of the conſtitution of the United States.

The following direction, ſays a correſpondent, for employing labourers and ſervants, if attended to, will effectually prevent fraud, impoſition and contention.—Aſk the man who offers to ſerve, or to work for you—*not*, are you acquainted with the buſineſs you undertake to do—or have you a character or a certificate of your good behaviour—But ſimply aſk him, "*Do you drink Rum*"—and at the ſame time ſmell his breath.—If you diſcover that he is addicted to drinking rum, have nothing to ſay to him.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning the members of the honorable the Council and the General Aſſembly, having met in the Aſſembly chamber, proceeded to the choice of a Preſident and Vice Preſident, when his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, was choſen Preſident, and the Honorable GEORGE ROSS, Eſq; was choſen Vice-Preſident of this Commonwealth for the year enſuing. After which Proclamation of the ſame was made at the Court-houſe, to a large concourſe of people.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 29.

"Providence has bleſſed this iſland with a moſt proſperous and plentiful harveſt, and the meadows have produced not only the moſt copious ſtores for cattle, but the redundancy for exports, as there have been large quantities of hay ſent off to different parts of England and Scotland, where the long drought had occaſioned ſuch a ſcarcity, that an act was paſſed to prevent its exportation. Vegetables are in great abundance of the moſt nutritive and ſucculent quality, and the horn of plenty has ſhed its ſtores over this whole kingdom, and all is peace and harmony.

"A full tranſlation of the Brehon laws, now making from the Iriſh into Engliſh, is carrying it the college, at the expence of the Royal Iriſh Academy, and is the firſt ſubject to be laid before them. Theſe will more than any other work give a full inſight into the character and manners of the ancient Iriſh."

Tippoo Saib (an Aſiatic Sultan---ſucceſſor to the famous Hyder Ali) among other preſents to the King of France, ſent a ſword, with which this Oriental Alexander profeſſed he had, with his own hand, in one action, killed forty-three of the enemies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

An account of the diſaſter of the ſloop Sally, Capt. Samuel Howell, of New-Haven.

"About the 10th Auguſt laſt ſhe ſailed from Guadaloupe for Bonaire, to procure ſalt; but as that article was not to be had there, ſhe left that port, and ſailed for this. On the 15th, a little to the eaſtward of Hiſpaniola, they were overtaken by a violent gale, which overſet the veſſel, ſhifted her ballaſt, carried away her maſt, bowſprit, main-ſail, ſquare-ſail and jib, and greatly damaged her cargo; after laying ſeveral hours on her beam ends, the ſea making a continued breach over her, ſhe at laſt righted.---On the 18th, at night, ſpoke a brig bound to Domingo, which, on the morning of the 19th, took her in tow, but quitted her on the 20th at noon, near ſaid port; and ſome boats from thence came to her aſſiſtance and took her in tow, but a ſtrong lee current ſetting in, and being apprehenſive of driving on the rocks, and night coming on, all the boats quitted her excepting one, which continued by her till the next morning, in which Captain Howell, and one of his people, went aſhore to procure other boats; but when they returned, the ſloop had drifted out of ſight, and Captain Howell, with the boats went into port again. However, by getting up a ſmall ſail, keeping in cloſe with the iſland, and being favored with a moderate breeze, the ſloop got into the harbour of Jaquemel, on Hiſpaniola."

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EVERY fœderaliſt, ſays a correſpondent, muſt rejoice at the unanimity of the conference at Lancaſter. The eight gentlemen recommended to the people of this ſtate muſt unite the voices of all, who are really and truly attached to the peace and proſperity of the United States. The counties will ſee that the utmoſt impartiality has been obſerved towards them; for while they have liberally concurred in two characters to promote the intereſts of foreign and domeſtic commerce, they will find that no part of the ſtate has eſcaped the notice of the conferees. From the banks of Delaware they have travelled to the further banks of the Ohio, with wiſdom and juſtice. Two of the gentlemen are of the law, but both reſide near the Suſquehanna. The German gentleman has been honored with the chair of Speaker of the legiſlature, and was Preſident of the ſtate convention. A repetition of their names, with their places of abode, may not be uſeleſs, or unpleaſing.

Thomas Hartley, Eſq; of York county, on the weſt bank of Suſquehanna.

Henry Wynkoop, Eſq; of Bucks county, on Delaware.

Stephen Chambers, Eſq; of Lancaſter county, on the eaſt bank of Suſquehanna.

John Aliſon, Eſq; of Franklin county, on the centre of ſouth ſide of Pennſylvania, between the Suſquehanna and Ohio.

George Clymer, Eſq; of Philadelphia.

Thomas Scott, Eſq; of Waſhington county, on the weſt bank of the Ohio, and in the ſouth-weſt angle of the ſtate.

Thomas Fitzſimons, Eſq; of Philadelphia.

Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; of Montgomery county, on the river Schuylkill.

It is impoſſible for a ticket more completely to embrace the various intereſts of Pennſylvania,---It is hoped therefore that it will be run by all good men.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

AS an appetite for poiſons has become univerſal in our country, we beg leave, thro' the medium of your paper, to offer one for ſale, which is equally certain in its deadly effects upon the body, and much cheaper than the faſhionable poiſons of ſpirituous liquors. We ſhall take the liberty of applying the ſame epithets to our poiſon, which are uſually applied to ſpirits in the advertiſements of them, in our news-papers.

Choice ARSENIC,
High flavored ARSENIC,
Beſt proof ARSENIC,
Excellent ARSENIC, to be ſold, by
DEATH, GRAVE, & Co.

Philadelphia, November 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by adjournment, by Public Vendue, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 22d inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the Evening---the following Meſſuages and Lots of Ground:

No. 1. A certain Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of a certain 45 feet lane, called Meadow lane, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, containing in breadth on ſaid lane 48 feet, and continuing the ſame breadth on a parallel line ſouth, 19 degrees weſt, to the full extent of the north line of a creek or run of water, called Peg's run; bounded northward by the ſaid Meadow lane, ſouthward by ſaid run, eaſtward by the weſt end of four lots of ground adjoining Pool's bridge, now or late belonging to John Clifton, and weſtward by ground of Richard Pidgeon and wife.

No. 2. Alſo one other Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, and between Second and Third-ſtreets from the river Delaware, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 64 feet; bounded eaſtward by ground partly of Zacharias Endres, ſouthward and weſtward by ground of Samuel Miles, and Jacob Morgan, the younger, and northward by ſaid Wood-ſtreet.

No. 3. Alſo two Brick Meſſuages or Tenements, each two ſtories high, and Lots of Ground thereto belonging; ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the bounds of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Front-ſtreet 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded northward by a certain lane or ſtreet 35 feet wide, eaſtward with Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward with a meſſuage and lot now or late of John Clifton, and weſtward with ground in the tenure of George Hyle.

No. 4. One other Lot or Piece of Ground, whereon is erected a brewery (with the utenſils) ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Wood-ſtreet aforeſaid, between Second and Third-ſtreets; containing in breadth on Wood-ſtreet 128 feet, and extending that breadth in depth 46 feet, then narrowing on the eaſt ſide thereof to the breath of 20 feet, and extending ſaid breadth of 20 feet in depth 18 feet; bounded eaſtward by a meſſuage and lot of -----, ſouthward partly by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and partly by ground belonging to the heirs of Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, and partly by a meſſuage and lot belonging to the heirs of Philip Stein, deceaſed, weſtwardly by other ground of ſaid Zacharias Endres, and northward by Wood-ſtreet aforeſaid: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Zacharias Endres, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, late Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at Comley's tavern (by adjournment) at Smithfield, near the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 25th inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain plantation, ſituate in the manor of Moreland townſhip, and (now) county of Montgomery, containing about 215 acres; adjoining to lands of Iſaac Cadwallader, Robert Whitton, and others; on which there are erected a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, a frame meſſuage, a barn and other out-houſes, a large quantity of good meadow of the beſt graſs. The whole is well watered, and under fence, is about 14 miles from this city, and is accounted one of the beſt plantations in ſaid county. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Boutcher, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, late Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an act of *General Aſſembly* of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, paſſed the 4th day of October, 1788, directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for Repreſentatives for this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the *Freemen* of Montgomery county, qualified to vote for members of Aſſembly, that an *election* will be held at the ſeveral diſtricts of ſaid county, at the ſame places where the general elections have been heretofore held, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November inſt. when and where they are to vote for *Eight perſons to repreſent this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States*; at which time and places the Judges, Inſpectors and others, officers of the late general election, are notified to attend and take upon themſelves their ſeveral duties agreeable to law. The election to be opened between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and one in the afternoon, and to be carried on and conducted agreeably to the election laws of this ſtate. FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, November 7, 1788.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

The following Lots of Ground,

TWO lots on Saſſafras-ſtreet, adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling-houſe, one of which containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 19 feet, and in depth 106 feet; the other containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet 6 inches, and in depth on Crown-ſtreet 90 feet.

Two lots on Fifth-ſtreet, about half way betwen Saſſafras and Vine-ſtreets, each of which contains in breadth on Fifth-ſtreet, 20 feet 3 inches, and in depth 87 feet 6 inches. For terms, apply to † EDWARD PENINGTON.

Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 7, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 21ſt of October, 1788, A bright bay HORSE, part blooded, remarkably long bodied, riſing 6 years old, one of his hind feet white up to the fetlock joint and ſome white on the inſide of the other, has a black mane and tail, and never was docked, has a white ſpot on his upper lip, and to the beſt of my memory has a ſmall ſtar, or rather a grey ſpot in his forehead, trots eaſy when going ſlow, but rough when going faſt, canters but not ſpeedy, has a lump on the upper joint of his off fore leg as big as an ounce ball (in conſequence of a kick) ſhod all round, but the ſhoes much wore, except the ſhoe on his near hind foot, which was lately put on, was galled on the breaſt and ſhoulders with the breaſt-plate of harneſs, and when the rider is on, his hind fetlock joints bends remarkably near the ground. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ ROGER DAVIS.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's Almanac,

For the YEAR 1789.

Juſt imported in the Grange, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool, and the laſt ſhips from London, &c. and now opening for Sale, by

JOHN SHIELDS,

The ſixth door below Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A large and general aſſortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

THREE-QUARTERS, ſeven eighths, four-quarters and nine eighths ſheeting linens,
3-4ths and 7-8ths ticklings and bed bunts,
3-4ths, 7 8ths, 4-4ths and 5-4ths cotton and linen checks,
7-8ths and 4-4ths cotton toilinets,
1-2 ell ſilk ſhags and velvets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell velvets and velverets,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell fancy and other cords,
1-2 ell Siberian honey comb, and ribbed de leuris,
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell olive, blue and black velvets,
1-2 ell bottle green, olive, black and blue, twilled and Genoa velvets,
A compleat aſſortment of florentines, moncriefs and ſattinets,
A variety of velvet and other veſt ſhapes,
Shoe bindings, black and white galloons,
Stay cords, braids and white three-cord ſilk,
Sewing ſilk, threads, tapes,
Bobins and magpye galloons,
Cottons and callicoes of a variety of colours, with and without borders,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide handkerchiefs, white field and handſome borders,
A large and compleat aſſortment of check, cotton, printed and ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sattinets, ſtockinets, royal ribs, queens, kings and Pruſſia cords,
3-4ths, 7-8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens,
Mens and womens worſted hoſiery of all kinds,
Socks, patent ribbed, plain, Scots knit and gauze ſtockings.
With a *general aſſortment* of other *goods* as uſual.

*** An *Apprentice* of reputable connexions will be taken.

Philadelphia, October 17, 1788. 4 w

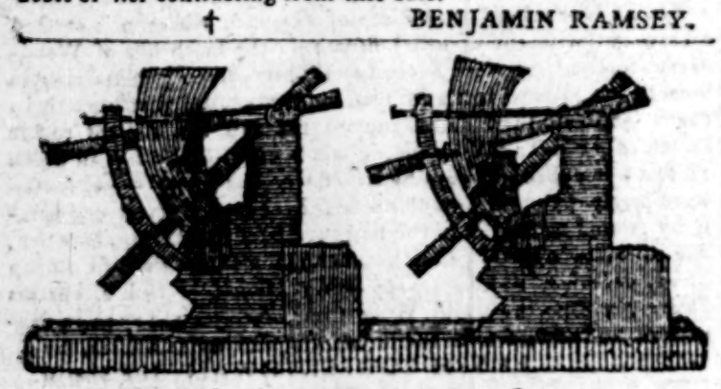
WET NURSE.

A WOMAN of undoubted character wants a place as a wet nurſe. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 4, 1788.

I GIVE this public notice to forewarn all perſons not to truſt my wife Mary Ramſey, on my account, as I ſhall not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

† BENJAMIN RAMSEY.



Fulling and Dying,

In their various branches, are carried on, as uſual, by

Aaron & Iſaac Oakford,

At their Mill in Darby, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom will be ſerved with care and diſpatch.

CLOTHS and Stuffs are taken in at Philadelphia, by *Joſeph Clark* at the Old Ferry, *Richard Thorne* at Market-ſtreet Ferry, *Jehu Eldridge* in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and *Joſeph Rigby* near the Drawbridge, where attendance will be given once a week; likewiſe, by *William Bradford* at Cantwell's Bridge.

N. B. They clean, dye, and preſs all kinds of Cloth or Stuff, from two quarters to ſeven quarters wide, in the beſt manner.

Darby, 11th month 1ſt, 1788

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the county of Burlington and ſtate of New-Jerſey, did, on or about the twelfth day of May laſt paſt, give their bond or obligation unto Parnell Gibbs, of the city of Philadelphia, cabinet-maker, for the ſum of about four hundred and ſixteen pounds, gold and ſilver money, conditioned for the payment of about two hundred and eight pounds, like money, on the 25th day of March next. But it appearing that, through a miſtake, the ſaid obligation was given to the ſaid Parnell Gibbs for eighty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings more than was juſtly due unto him.

Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on the ſame, except with a deduction of the ſaid eighty-ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, which ſum we are determined not to pay, unleſs compelled by law, as the ſame is not due to the ſaid Parnell Gibbs. The remaining part of ſaid bond we are free to pay at any time when called for, as the whole of the money due to him on ſaid bond was lawfully tendered in about two weeks from the date of ſaid obligation.

‡ JOHN HINCHMAN, JOHN H. STOKES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton, Montgomery county, on the 7th inſtant, two COWS, viz. one red, 10 or 11 years old; the other brown. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold within ſix weeks.

October 20, 1788. ¶ HENRY PAWLING, junr.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth day evening, the 12th of November next, by public ſale,

TWO LOTS of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Sarah Maſſey, deceaſed, containing betwen five and ſix acres each, ſituate on a lane adjoining land of William Guiſe, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, a little above the three mile ſtone, on the Frankford road. A plan of ſaid lots to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe. The conditions of ſale to be made known at the time of ſale.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.)
4w CHARLES MARSHALL,) Executors.

Muſtard & Chocolate Manufactory.

The manufactory of Muſtard and Chocolate as formerly done by the late *W. & M. Norton & Co.* is continued by

JOHN HAWORTH,

Who has for ſale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſaid Store, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets. And alſo continues to give the higheſt price for any quantity of GOOD MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1788. c 3 m

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 12th day of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will be Sold to the higheſt bidder, the following property, late belonging to William Pollard, Eſquire.

No. 1. CALLED Long Meadows. A tract of land lying in late Bedford, now Huntingdon county; granted to Richard Mongle upon application, ſurveyed the 19th day of October, 1775; containing 193 acres and allowance, of which 60 or 80 acres are a fine bottom. On the premiſes there is a ſmall log houſe and barn, five acres of meadow and ten acres of upland cleared, and ſome apple-trees planted. It is ſituate between the Shade and Black Log mountains, and well watered by a ſmall creek running through the middle of the tract: Is diſtant three miles from Cluggage's mill, about eight miles from a landing on Juniata, at the mouth of Aughwick creek, 160 miles from this city, and 50 from the town of Carliſle; is well timbered with oak, hickory, ſugar-maple, &c.

2. Long Edge. A tract of patented land, adjoining the above to the northward; containing 388¼ acres; is much the ſame kind of land, and unimproved.

3. Moore Hill. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 2. to the northward; containing 380 acres and 103 perches, of which there are 22 acres of meadow and 7 acres of upland cleared; one good log ſtable, and one old one on the premiſes. The land is much like No. 2.

4. A tract of land adjoining No. 3, to the northward, granted to James Dalton on location, and ſurveyed the day of 17 ; containing 302 acres and 28 perches; is improved, and much the ſame kind of land as the above deſcribed.

5. Long Pipe. A tract of patented land adjoining No. 4, to the northward; containing 260 acres and 122 perches, of which there are 25 acres of meadow and from 65 to 70 acres of upland cleared. On the premiſes there is a log houſe 50 by 20 feet, no quite finiſhed, a log barn 70 by 35 or 40 feet, about 16 acres are grubbed, and the trees deadened, in order to make meadow, a number of apple and peach trees planted.

6. Ravend. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 5, to the northward; containing 303 acres and 48 perches, and much the ſame kind of land; is unimproved, and about four miles from the landing on Juniata.

7. A tract of patented land, adjoining No. 6, to the northward; containing 184 acres and 122 perches; is unimproved.

The foregoing tracts have been occupied as one farm for a number of years.

8. A valuable body of land, containing 31000 acres, ſituate, lying and being in the county of Jefferſon, on the north ſide of Green or Buffaloe river, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſurveyed for and patented to William Pollard, by virtue of ſundry Treaſury warrants, entered the 16th day of March, 1784. This tract is nearly a ſquare, ſaid to abound with timber, and to be plentifully ſupplied with water from ſtreams which paſs through it and fall into Buffaloe river----a plan whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Captain Thomas Hutchins, Geographer-General to the United States, gives the following repreſentation of Buffaloe river, in his topographical deſcription of Virginia, &c. "Buffaloe river falls into the Ohio on the eaſtern ſide of it, at the diſtance of 925 miles from Fort Pitt. It is a very conſiderable branch of the Ohio, is 200 yards wide, navigable upwards of 150 miles for batteaus and barges of 30 feet long, 5 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, carrying about 7 tons, and can be navigated much farther by large canoes. The ſtream is moderate; the lands on both ſides of this river are of a moſt luxuriant quality for the production of hemp, flax, wheat, tobacco, &c. They are covered with a great variety of lofty and uſeful timber, as oak, hickory, mulberry, elm, &c. Several perſons who have aſcended this river ſay, that ſalt ſprings, coal, lime and free-ſtone, &c. are to be found in a variety of places."

9. An undivided ninth part of 90000 acres of land, ſituate in the county of Lincoln, on the waters of Cumberland river, and about three or four miles therefrom, on the north ſide, in the ſtate of Virginia; was ſurveyed the 30th Auguſt, 1785, and patented to Doctor Thomas Say.

10. A tract of patented land, in Harriſon county, ſtate of Virginia, lying on Hughes's river; was ſurveyed and patented by virtue of a land-office and treaſury warrant No. 18308, containing 1500 acres.

11. A tract of cripple and cedar ſwamp, containing 63 acres, ſituate on Squacum creek, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. A Sheriff's deed, dated the 25th of May 1770, is held for this tract.

12. The life-eſtate of William Pollard to one half of a lot of ground, containing in breadth north and ſouth on Front-ſtreet continued in the Northern-Liberties 38 feet, and in depth eaſt and weſt 149 feet; bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, northward, weſtward and ſouthward by ground late of Thomas Green; is commonly known by the name of the Sugar-houſe lot.

Any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſome Pennſylvania Certificates, Continental Certificates and Facilities. R. R.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office, Sept. 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the reſolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of Auguſt laſt, and their inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a public ſale will commence, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November next, at the *Old Coffee houſe*, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the TOWN and OUT-LOTS and SMALL FARMS within the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburg, agreeably to the plan of the ſame.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, or certificates upon which intereſt is by law made payable at the ſtate treaſury; and all intereſt due thereon ſhall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the bidder to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, Receiver-General.

N. B. The ſale to continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold, unleſs otherwiſe directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A plan of ſaid lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid, and alſo at the houſe of Mr. John Scull, printer, in Pittſburg.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his OFFICE, the north ſide of *Market ſtreet*, three doors above *Second-ſtreet*, oppoſite the *Court-houſe*,---Continues to---

Buy, Sell and Exchange

The different Species of *Paper Money, Certificates* and *Public Securities*, of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Every Kind of transferable Property,

Real and Perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable *Commiſſions*.

William and John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt imported, and are now opening for ſale, at their Store, in Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A Large and General VARIETY of

Seaſonable Dry Goods.

RED and yellow flannels, fine and common white ditto, baizes and ſwanſkins, plains and halfthicks, fearnoughts and bearſkins, Kendal cottons, coatings and duffils, fine and low priced broadcloths, light coloured cloak cloth, embоſſed ſerges, dark ground ſtriped lincеys, ſtriped and roſe blankets, green and mottled rugs, Milton coverlids, cotton counterpanes, plain and printed velvets, corduroys and honeycombs, Royal ribs and Elliot cords, ſattinets and thickſets, worſted and hair pluſh, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, taborets and moreens, durants and jeans, camblets and calimancoes, ſhalloons and rattinets, corded wildbores, ſilk and worſted crapes, beſt black worſted ſattinets, florentines and laſtings, cotton furniture check, beſt ſtriped ditto, Turkey ſtripes for ſaddles, drawboys and Marſeilles, calicoes, cottons and chintz, printed linen pocket handkerchiefs, red and blue cotton romals, ſilk and cotton bandanoes, beſt ſilk ditto, black and coloured Barcelonas, modes, peelongs and ſattins, mantuas and luteſtrings, ſarſnets and perſians, ſewing ſilk and ſilk twiſt, beſt Flanders ticks, bedbunts and ſtriped ticking, Ruſſia drilling and ravens duck, brown and white Ruſſia ſheeting, Scotch and Iriſh ditto, 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, Scotch ſhirtings, diaper and towelling, German dowlas, brown filefias, beſt Scotch oznabrigs, twilled bagging, white and brown buckrams, thread lace and edgings, whited lenn lawns, mens and womens yarn hoſe, ſilk, cotton and worſted ditto, boys and girls ditto, womens worſted mitts, mens yarn ditto, mens and womens leather gloves, cambricks and clear lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, jaconet and book muſlins, fine book muſlin handkerchiefs, Cyprus, net and crape gauze, Manchеſter gown patterns, millinets and catguts, black hair ribband, buttons, threads and tapes, cutlery and ſmall hardware.

ALSO,

Writing paper, London and Briſtol pewter, beſt Crowley ſteel, window glaſs, nails, tin plates, lead, ſhot, F and FF powder, guns, womens ſtuff ſhoes, felt hats, frying pans, ſad irons, fine iron wire for card and ſieve makers, coarſe ditto for tinmen.

An APPRENTICE wanted---Enquire as above.

For SALE, or to be LET,

On Improving LEASES *for a term of Years,*

A body of choice *Lands*

ON Shohocking creek, Northampton county, in the forks of the new roads to the New-York line and Tioga, three and a half miles from the upper forks of Delaware, three miles north of Mount Ararat, and one hundred and forty miles from Philadelphia. The quality of theſe lands is very good; there are ſeveral lakes of half a mile in length within the tracts, abounding with fiſh, and affording fine mill ſtreams. There are now building thereon, ten houſes, which will be let or ſold with a quantity of land ſufficient for a farm; one of them will be let for a public houſe, being in the fork of the roads, and it is expected from its being a great thoroughfare, that it will be a good ſituation for a ſtore, ſaw-mill, griſt mill, a blackſmith and other tradeſmen, who can have lots of any ſize. The ſettlers will have a free grant of lots for places of worſhip and ſchool-houſes. There is at this time a good raft navigation from Dickaſon's ſaw mill, fifteen miles up the Mohawk branch of Delaware above the forks, and the river is known to be capable of great improvement. There are many ſettlements now made, and making to the northward and weſtward of theſe lands, within ten or twelve miles, both in Pennſylvania and New-York. *James Duffield* or *John Packer*, Carpenters, who will be on the premiſes till near the winter, can ſhew the draughts of the land. Enquire of *Moore Furman*, Eſq; Trenton, *Charles Coxe*, Eſq; Kingwood, New-Jerſey, or in Philadelphia of TENCH COXE, and

Phila. Oct. 8, 1788. NALBRO' FRAZIER.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped, jewelled and common; muſical and common clocks; japanned clock faces; caſt and forged clock work; bells, hands, and ſlit pinions; clock and watch main ſprings, and glaſſes; ſetts of muſical bells; turkey oil ſtones; crucibles; ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and hand ſcrews: With all kinds of clock and watch-makers tools; materials; files, &c. *All kinds of Clock and Watch work done as uſual.* §

Iſaac Franks, Broker,

HAS *removed* his OFFICE, from the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide, nearly oppoſite, and between Front and Second-ſtreets, at the upper corner of Letitiæ Court---where he continues to tranſact every branch of buſineſs as a Broker, with fidelity, care and diſpatch.

September 19th, 1788.

The Proprietors of the Philadelphia and New-York

Line of Stages

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their Stages continue ſtarting from the Stage-office at the Indian Queen Inn, kept by Mr. James Thompſon, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, every morning at 3 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) and proceed on to Eliſabeth-town Point, where paſſengers may have their choice to go with the boats to New-York, or croſs over to Bergen-point and go by land to Powles Hook, for which purpoſe a good coach and four good horſes are kept there.

The fare of each paſſenger from city to city, FOUR SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS, and all way paſſengers Four-pence per mile, 150lb. baggage the ſame as a paſſenger.

The public may be aſſured that good coaches will be kept, likewiſe good horſes and ſober drivers, by

WILLIAM KERLIN, CHARLES BESSONETT,
JOHN HEARD, JOHN MERCEREAU.

Philadelphia October 10, 1788.

Carliſle, October 2, 1788.

A SPECIAL meeting of the board of Truſtees of Dickinſon College is to be held at Carliſle, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of November next, agreeable to the charter.

The Truſtees are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as buſineſs of great importance to the inſtitution will then come before them.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *P. pro tem.*

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